**Diesel 50ppm Basefuel (D50 BASE)**
Version 2.1
Effective Date 10.04.2014

# Material Safety Data Sheet

according to EC directive 2001/58/EC

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

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| **Material Name** | : **Diesel 50ppm Basefuel (D50 BASE)** |
| **Uses** | : Fuel for on-road diesel-powered engines. |
| **Product Code** | : 001D2768 |
| **Supplier** | : **SA Oil**<br>South Africa |
| **Telephone** | : (+27) 31 764 6126 |
| **Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet** | : gj@saoilrefiners.co.za |
| **Emergency Telephone Number** | : (+27) 11 608 3300 (including poison information).<br>Netcare (for life-threatening emergencies) - 082 911. |

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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| **EC Classification** | : Carcinogenic, category 3.<br>Harmful.<br>Irritant.<br>Dangerous for the environment. |
| **Health Hazards** | : Harmful by inhalation.<br>Slightly irritating to respiratory system.<br>Irritating to skin. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.<br>Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. |
| **Signs and Symptoms** | : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.<br>Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling. |
| **Safety Hazards** | : May ignite on surfaces at temperatures above auto-ignition temperature. Vapour in the headspace of tanks and containers may ignite and explode at temperatures exceeding autoignition temperature, where vapour concentrations are within the flammability range. This material is a static accumulator. |

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Flammable liquid and vapour.

**Environmental Hazards** : Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

**Additional Information** : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Mixture Description** : Complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of paraffins, cycloparaffins, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons with carbon numbers predominantly in the C9 to C25 range. May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each. May contain cetane improver (Ethyl Hexyl Nitrate) at <0.2% v/v.
May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present.

**Hazardous Components**

| Chemical Identity | CAS | EINECS | Symbol(s) | R-phrase(s) | Conc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuels, diesel | 68334-30-5 | 269-822-7 | Xn, N, Xi | R20; R38; R40; R65; R51/53 | < 100,00 % |
| Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch) C8-26 - Branched and Linear | 848301-67-7 | | Xn | R65; R66 | 0,00 - 100,00 % |
| CONTAINS: | | | | | |
| Cumene | 98-82-8 | 202-704-5 | Xi, N, Xn | R10; R37; R51/53; R65 | 0,00 - 0,50 % |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 202-049-5 | Xn, N | R22; R40; R50/53 | 0,00 - 0,50 % |

**Additional Information** : Dyes and markers can be used to indicate tax status and prevent fraud.
Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

## 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

**Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

**Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by

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| | washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. |
| **Eye Contact** | : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. |
| **Ingestion** | : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing. Give nothing by mouth. |
| **Advice to Physician** | : Treat symptomatically. |

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

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| **Specific Hazards** | : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Oxides of sulphur. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. |
| **Suitable Extinguishing Media** | : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. |
| **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** | : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. |
| **Protective Equipment for Firefighters** | : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in |

a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

**Additional Advice** : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water. If possible remove containers from the danger zone. If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all nonessential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

**Protective measures** : Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment. Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter. Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater. Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

**Clean Up Methods** : Take precautionary measures against static discharges. For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labelled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Shovel into a suitable clearly marked container for disposal or reclamation in accordance with local regulations.

**Additional Advice** : Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**General Precautions** : Avoid breathing vapours or contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering. Prevent spillages. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Never siphon by mouth. Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

**Handling** : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. When using do not eat or drink. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Earth all equipment. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

**Storage** : Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined

spaces. Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, wellventilated place. Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water.

**Product Transfer** : Avoid splash filling. Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling, transfer and sampling activities need special care. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<= 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <= 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

**Recommended Materials** : For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE) and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. For seals and gaskets use:

graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.

**Unsuitable Materials** : Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

**Container Advice** : Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

**Additional Information** : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity). CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Material | Source | Type | ppm | mg/m3 | Notation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuels, diesel | ACGIH | SKIN_DES(Inhalable fraction and vapour) | | | Can be absorbed through the skin.as total hydrocarbons |
| | ACGIH | TWA (Inhalable fraction and vapour) | | 100 mg/m3 | As total hydrocarbins |
| Cumene | ACGIH | TWA | 50 ppm | | |
| | ZA REL | SKIN_DES | | | Can be absorbed through the skin |
| | ZA REL | TWA | 25 ppm | 120 mg/m3 | |
| | ZA REL | STEL | 75 ppm | 370 mg/m3 | |
| Naphthalene | ACGIH | TWA | 10 ppm | | |

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| | ACGIH | STEL | 15 ppm | | |
| | ACGIH | SKIN_DES | | | Can be absorbed through the skin |
| | ZA REL | TWA | 10 ppm | 50 mg/m3 | |
| | ZA REL | STEL | 15 ppm | 75 mg/m3 | |

**Additional Information** : Skin notation means that significant exposure can also occur by absorption of liquid through the skin and of vapour through the eyes or mucous membranes.

**Biological Exposure Index (BEI)**

| Material | Determinant | Sampling Time | BEI | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naphthalene | 1-Naphthol, with hydrolysis + 2-Naphthol, with hydrolysis | Sampling time: End of shift. | | ACGIH BEL (02 2013) |

**Exposure Controls** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.
Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

**Personal Protective**

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| **Equipment** | : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers. |
| **Respiratory Protection** | : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.<br>Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65°C(149 °F)]. |
| **Hand Protection** | : Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognise that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time may be acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. |
| **Eye Protection** | : Chemical splash goggles (chemical monogoggles). If a local risk assessment deems it so, then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection. |
| **Protective Clothing** | : Chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets, boots, and apron (where risk of splashing). |

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| **Monitoring Methods** | : Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory. Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.<br>National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/<br>Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/ |
| **Environmental Exposure Controls** | : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6. Take appropriate measures to fulfil the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. |

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Appearance | : Clear. Colourless. Liquid. |
| Odour | : May contain a reodorant. |
| Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range | : 170 - 390 °C / 338 - 734 °F |
| Pour point | : <= 6 °C / 43 °F |
| Flash point | : Typical 55 - 75 °C / 131 - 167 °F |
| Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits | : 1 - 6 %(V) |
| Auto-ignition temperature | : > 220 °C / 428 °F |
| Vapour pressure | : < 1 hPa at 20 °C / 68 °F |
| Density | : Typical 0,843 g/cm3 at 20 °C / 68 °F |
| n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow) | : 3 - 6 |
| Kinematic viscosity | : 2,2 - 5,3 mm2/s at 40 °C / 104 °F |
| Electrical conductivity | : Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered |

nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| **Stability** | : Stable under normal use conditions. |
| **Conditions to Avoid** | : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. |
| **Materials to Avoid** | : Strong oxidising agents. |
| **Hazardous Decomposition Products** | : Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.<br>Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation. |

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| **Basis for Assessment** | : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.<br>Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s). |
| **Acute Oral Toxicity** | : Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rat<br>Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. |
| **Acute Dermal Toxicity** | : Low toxicity: LD50 >2000 mg/kg , Rabbit |
| **Acute Inhalation Toxicity** | : Moderately toxic: LC50 >1- 5 mg/l / 4 h, Rat<br>High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death. |
| **Skin Irritation** | : Irritating to skin. |
| **Eye Irritation** | : Expected to be slightly irritating. |
| **Respiratory Irritation** | : Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system. |
| **Sensitisation** | : Not expected to be a sensitiser. |
| **Repeated Dose Toxicity** | : May cause damage to organs or organ systems through prolonged or repeated exposure. Blood. Thymus. Liver. |

**Mutagenicity** : In-vitro mutagenicity studies show that mutagenic activity is related to 4-6 ring polycyclic aromatic content.

**Carcinogenicity** : Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.
Repeated skin contact has resulted in irritation and skin cancer in animals.

| **Material** | **Carcinogenicity Classification** |
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| Fuels, diesel | ACGIH Group A3: Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans |
| Fuels, diesel | GHS / CLP**:** Carcinogenicity Category 2 |
| Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch) C8-26 - Branched and Linear | GHS / CLP**:** No carcinogenicity classification |
| Cumene | IARC 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. |
| Cumene | GHS / CLP**:** No carcinogenicity classification |
| Naphthalene | ACGIH Group A4: Not classifiable as a human carcinogen. |
| Naphthalene | NTP: Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen. |
| Naphthalene | IARC 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans. |
| Naphthalene | GHS / CLP**:** Carcinogenicity Category 2 |

**Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity** : Not expected to impair fertility. Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.

**Additional Information** : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

**Acute Toxicity** : Expected to be toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract.

**Chronic Toxicity**

**Fish** : NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.01 - <= 0.1 mg/l (based on modeled data)

**Aquatic crustacea** : NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 0.1 - <= 1.0 mg/l (based on modeled data)

**Mobility** : Partly evaporates from water or soil surfaces, but a significant

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| | proportion will remain after one day. If product enters soil, one or more constituents will be mobile and may contaminate groundwater. Large volumes may penetrate soil and could contaminate groundwater. Floats on water. |
| **Persistence/degradability** | : Major constituents are inherently biodegradable. The volatile constituents will oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. |
| **Bioaccumulation** | : Contains constituents with the potential to bioaccumulate. Log Kow > =4 |
| **Other Adverse Effects** | : Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms. |

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| **Material Disposal** | : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination. Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand. |
| **Container Disposal** | : Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer. Drain container thoroughly. After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums. Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations. |
| **Local Legislation** | : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be in compliance. |

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**IMDG**

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| Identification number | UN 1202 |
| Proper shipping name | DIESEL FUEL |
| Class / Division | 3 |

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| Packing group | III |
| Marine Pollutant: | Yes |

**IATA (Country variations may apply)**

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|---|---|
| UN number | : 1202 |
| Proper shipping name | : Diesel fuel |
| Class / Division | : 3 |
| Packing group | : III |

**Additional Information** **:** MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

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| EC Classification | : Carcinogenic, category 3. Harmful. Irritant. Dangerous for the environment. |
| EC Symbols | : Xn Harmful.<br>N Dangerous for the environment. |
| EC Risk Phrases | : R40 Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect.<br>R20 Harmful by inhalation.<br>R38 Irritating to skin.<br>R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.<br>R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |
| EC Safety Phrases | : S2 Keep out of the reach of children.<br>S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.<br>S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.<br>S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. |
| Classification triggering components | : Contains fuels, diesel. |
| Other Information | : IARC has classified diesel exhaust emissions as a Class 1 carcinogen - carcinogenic to humans. Steps should be taken to prevent personal exposure to diesel exhaust emissions. |

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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| **Additional Information** | : This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling and use of this product. The information in this document should be brought to the attention of the person in your organisation responsible for advising on safety |

matters.

R-phrase(s)

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|---|---|
| R10 | Flammable. |
| R20 | Harmful by inhalation. |
| R22 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| R37 | Irritating to respiratory system. |
| R38 | Irritating to skin. |
| R40 | Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. |
| R50/53 | Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |
| R51/53 | Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. |
| R65 | Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. |
| R66 | Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. |

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| **SDS Version Number** | : 2.1 |
| **SDS Effective Date** | : 10.04.2014 |
| **SDS Revisions** | : A vertical bar (\|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version. |
| **SDS Regulation** | : The content and format of this safety data sheet is in accordance with Commission Directive 2001/58/EC of 27 July 2001, amending for the second time Commission Directive 91/155/EEC. |
| **Uses and Restrictions** | : This product must not be used in applications other than those recommended in Section 1, without first seeking the advice of the supplier.<br>This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser. |
| **SDS Distribution** | : The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product. |
| **Disclaimer** | : This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product. |